THE MAJOR'S VISIT.

HOW A GENTLEMANLY CAPITALIST TIRRED A PENNSYLVANIA TOWN

He Was Toobtrusive, but Had an Air About Him That Won Respect and At--When He Went Away, There Was Disappointment.

Late one spring evening in the middle Late one spring evening in the middle-seventies a stranger alighted from a passenger train that had just drawn up to the station of a Pennsylvania mountain town. He was at once beset by half a decen merro hotel runners, the most enterprising of whom took possession of his hand satched before he had time to assent or dissent. Because he was pleased with the negarispush or because he fancied the mane of the hotel this parter represented the

Because he was pleased with the negro's push or because he fancied the mame of the hotel this porter represented the strateger gave the man the check for his trunk and put himself under his guidance. At the hotel the stranger registered his name in a plain, businesslike hand as "Major John H." of Philadelphia. He made his toilet, are his supper, and, lighting a cigar, went out, as he remarked, for a stroll about the town. Upon his return on hour or so later he entered into conversation with the landlord. Major H. appeared to take an interest in the banks of the town, of which he said he had notbeed there were a larger namber. He inquired as to their condition, and scenael pleased to hear that they were all regarded in strong institutions, all under safe, conservative management. His interest, he hinted, was owing to the probability that he would in the near future have occasion to deposit in one of them a large sum of money.

Recoming more communicative, the

money.

Becoming more communicative, the major said he had heard that the morning paper of the town—a paper of repute and influence—was for sale, in settlement of an estate, and that he was strongly dispositive.

The next morning all the town knew of The next morning all the town know of the presence of the rich gentleman from Philadelphia, who was going to buy the ——, and he was the object of much respectfol ourlosity when he appeared on the streets. In him the curlous saw a man above the medium stature mad beyond middle age, who dressed plainly, but with great neatness, and who, in the face, bore a resemblance to General Grant, a resemblance which was not lessened by the fact that the major always had a clear in his mouth.

blance which was not lessened by the fact that the major always had a clear in his mouth.

The first place the neder visited the morning after his arrival was the office of the newagaper that was for side. He was received there with much consideration, and spent some hours inspecting the plant and enrefully goding over the books. He expressed satisfaction with what he had seen and learned, and intimated his willingness to pay a certain sum in eash for the property—a sum rather larger than the management hoped to receive though not, of course, as large as that asked.

From the newspaper office the major was escorted to a neighboring bank, where his reception by the president was most cordial and flattering. Seeing in the new comer a prospective ensoner and a nem destined to be of much influence in the community, this wide awake bank officer not only took great pleasure in making him acquainted with the reality excellent condition of the bank, but insisted on driving him out that afternoon to see the natural beauties of the region, which seemed to charm the major. That night nothing would do but that the major should dine with him.

The next day other prominent men of the town, who did not propose to permit the bank president to monopolize the major, sought him own, with the result that before room few was engaged in drive out behind that heres every afternoon, yet to diffe as the guest of honor every vening for a week. The major drove out, and the major dined. His quiet and uncertaintions manner and his intelligent, conservative conversation wan for him golden opinions, and in a short time the town was mad over the major. Mean-while he would drop into the newspaper.

golden opinions, and in a short time the town was mad over the major. Mean-while he would drop into the newsymper office every morning, where he was already looked upon as the new proprietor, and spread happiness about him by pleasant words of commendation.

Finally one morning the major an-nounced that he had definitely decided to buy the paper and ordered a lawyer to draw up the legal documents and have them ready on a specified day the follow.

buy the paper and ordered a lawyer to draw up the legal documents and bave them ready on a specified day the following week. He said that he would have to leave the town for a few days to arrange the transfer of the money needed for the purchase and that he would return the day before that fixed for the transfer.

The major then drapped in to see his friend the bank president, and gladdened his heart by announcing an intention of opening a personal account with the lank. He handed over his clock for \$15,000, drawn on a prominent Philadelphia bank, and after chatting a few minutes arose as if to go, remarking that he had a lawsiess call to Pittsburg, for which city he would start in the morning. The bank president solicitously inquired whether he had sufficient funds with him for the journey, and the major said to thought he had, but he would see. After an inspection of his wallet the major said that pechaps it would be prudent to replenish it, and that he would take \$500 if his friend didn't raind. So he gave his check, received the money with a carreless matter of ourse manner, shock hands with the bank president and strolled off to his hotel. The next morning

It Will Fill a Long Felt Want,

Inventor—I'm working on an appliance that will revolution to things in this country if I succeed in perfecting it.
Friend—That so? What it is?
Inventor—An airbrake that will stop a

tor—An airbrake that will stop a bill in half its own length.—Chi-

Boycotting In 1735.

AT TWILIGHT.

Out of the dusk, wind blown and thin,

The gold lights wake through the evening gray In the little village beside the bay, And a few cold stars gleam for away – Sleep, little head, on my shoulder!

The sailor turns his face once more Where his sweetheart woits at the opened The lone light washes the wave swept shore— Sleep, little head, on my shoulder!

Here where the dancing shadows swarm

JOHN JAY.

Under His Direction Stavery Was Abol-ished In New York State.

John Jay is one of the most interesting characters in our national history. He was born in New York city Dec. 12, 1745, years series, for foreign matrix, and was in 1789 appeinted by Washington the first chief justice of the supreme court of the United States. He was minister to England in 1794, and in 1891 withdraw 1. a public life and devoted himself to state, to philanthropy and to the emancipation

ceiween England and the United States
were settled. There were many matters
left without definite understanding at the
end of the Revolutionary war. By the
provisions of the Jay treaty the northern
boundary of Maine was determined, American chilzens recovered about \$10,000,000
for illegal contures of vessels by English
ernisers since the peace of 1782, and all
the western posts still held by British garrisons were surrendered.

The American people wanted
things that Mr. 1.

the western posts still hold by British garrisons were surrendered.

The American people wanted some things that Mr. Jay was unable to secure for them. He could not prevail on the English diphonatists to open Canadian ports to American vessels or to grant a free traffic in West Indian sens, and the regulations upon neutrality as between English and French privaters were not what his countrymen desired.

The Jay treaty was reality only supplementary to the treaty of Paris, by which the Revolutionary was was emied, and the growing strength of the states rendered its citizens impatient of mything less than a complete concession by England. Jay was most roundly abused. Public meetings were held in half the cities of the country, and he was accused of having been purchased with British gold.

But President Washington left assured a sant-stantial advantage had been gained, and he approved the treaty, the senaturalifying his appearal Aug. 14, 1755.—Chicago Times Herald.

Checago Times Herald.

Than Vellow.

There are no doubt many people who, not naturally responsive to the beauties of nature, assume in the presence of flue sechery or striking atmospheric effects an enthusiasm which they do not honestly feel, because they are not willing to be thought deficient in appreciation of objects that excite admiration in other minds. Far better than such hollow cestassies is a frank and modest confession of preference for other forms of beauty—those belonging perhaps more directly to human act or life. Such an aviocal implies, of course, in natural lack which is unfortunate, but if does not necessarily imply stupidity or ignorance, and it gives the person making it the dignity and charm of charm

garding the setting sun at the close of a beautiful numerical day. The sky was singularly clear. There were no clouds to bar the skining heavens with contrasting colors, or to catch the sunbeams on their claes in glerins of gold. Only, as the great orb slowly descended, the mellow light of atternoon became richer and more golden, and not not not set of the second that the second the mellow light of atternoon became richer and more golden and the mellon stream, but the frees, the shores, the distant hills, the whole visible world and the very air that bathed it, were one great lovely, golden glow. One of the watching women drew a long breath of admiration and murmured softly:

a long oreath or ammiration and marmored softly;

"How beautiful!"

"Well," replied the other, glaneing about her without enthusinsm, and comfortably settling her shawl, as the air grew chilly, "you know! I never did care much for these plain yellow sunsets!"—Youth's Companion.

P. D. Armour.

P. D. Armour.

Phillip D. Armour began the struggle for life with nothing. The first capital he got he dug out of the ground in the form of gold from the placers of California. His first centure in industry was as a pork packer in Milwaukee. The war wave came along and carried him in a very short time to the possession of great wealth. Then he went to Chicago and began to build up the great business of which he is master today. He has bought and sold various properties. As director and owner of producing industries, he has been most successful. As a mere trader—a buyer and seller—he has rare plack and sagacity, and he has added to his store very the common tongue, said nothing the nor till long after about the \$500. The lawyer and the people in the new spaper office were ready on the appointed day, but the paper was not sold that day. There was, of course, gossip in the little town over the failure of the major to come back, and at first a disposition to inquire of the prominent genthemen who had driven him out and dined him what had become of him. But the replies of those generatemen were so ambiguous that no one derived any satisfaction from them, much loss any information.

The newspaper, which had at hand a "beat" on the entire press of the country, passed the major's disappearance by in silence, and in time he became forgotten.—New York Times.

It will Fill a Long Felt Want.

-Washington Star

Now that silk fabries are successfully Now that site fatures are successing made of wood cutton linear or rande, an old industry of Chica and Japan is threat ened by sometime more serious them far fifs. The new processes are attracting much attention among American invent-

Spanish Peasants' Trick.

This may be read in The Daily Courant of 1735.

"There being some Indian and French filks now selling by anction in this town and two or three brewers' wives in the Earl of Meath's liberty having bought a few pleces thereof, the master weavers and agers, as well as journeymen of those corporations, give notice by beat of drum that they would not drink any liquors whatever brewed by the hustands of the said ladies, who would encourage foreign manufactures when there are numbers of poor weavers in a starcing condition in this town and all over the kingdom, for want of employment." — Notes and Queries.

Spanish Feasants Trick.

In one respect the Spanish peasants are ahead of the rest of the world—they have be learned to make cocks hatched—they have learned bear of the there, and after the chickens, while the hea, heing at liberty, can and does hay more eggs than she would if hampered by her maternal dyres, as well as journeymen of those corporations, give notice by beat of drum that they would not drink any liquors whatever brewed by the hustands of the said ladies, who would encourage foreign in this town and all over the kingdom, for want of employment." — Notes and Queries.

THE OLD BLUE LAWS.

SOME THAT ARE STILL ON THE STAT-UTE BOCKS OF NEW JERSEY.

Reasons Why, Though Out of Date, They Have Never Been Repealed—Things It is Unlawful to Do on Sundays—Can't Kiss Your Sweetheart on the Street.

Jersey is the bluest state in the Union Jersey is the bluest state in the Union, probably not even excepting Georgia, Delaware or Connecticut, if one judges by its laws. Not only have the famous blue laws never been repealed, but an examination of the records of her police magistrates shows that they are still in operation.

Common scolds are still liable to fine and if persistent may be imprisoned and possibly subjected to a good, old fashioned ducking. Blasphemy and profanity are still penalized, and only recently in Elizabeth a young man was arrested and fined

both a young man was arrested and fined \$2 for kissing his sweetheart on the street. The girl neknowledged the young fellow as her true and only love, and that she lad allowed herself to be kissed, believing it to be quite proper. The magistrate said, "Not in Elizabeth."

In Newski there used to be a chair

said, "Not in Elizabeth."

In Newark there used to be a chain stretched each Sunday morning across Clinton avenue on the Springfield road, as it was called. An officer of the town stood guard and allowed no vehicles to pass except they were bound for church or some mission of mercy or great necessity. The mercy and necessity had to be explained to the entire satisfaction of the chainkener before he would say "Pace chainkener before he would say "Pace". chainkeeper before he would say, "Pas

Orange had something of a sensation on account of the windiness of certain ten-his players who persisted in playing on Sunday. They said they had no other day to devote to the game. Six days they worked hard in the city, and on the seventh they were qualified to enjoy rest. Ites for them explicitly implied recrea-tion.

on.
The magistrate told them that in Orange on the Lord's all recreation was unseemly on the day. The community, he said, wa

Gay. The community, he said, was Most fearing, and would not tolerate levity or irreligion. If they wished to play tennis on Sunday, they must go cleewhere, and to enforce this suggestion upon their minds he fined them each \$5. Swearing has got men into trouble time and again. It costs 50 cents to swear in Hackensuck on Sunday if an officer of the law is nigh. So all over the state. If the profanity was elaborate, the magistrate will go sometimes as high as \$5, though technically this would appear contrary to the wording of the statutes. Football on Sunday is expressly forbid-den, as are all ninepins, bowls and quoits; so is the merry game of fives, which seem-eth in this day to have fallen into innocu-mus desuctude.

eti in this day to have fallen into innocunus desactade.

According to the general statutes of the
state of New Jersey for 1895, under "vice
and immorality," it is declared not lawful to fish with a book or with a net on
the Lord's day. Hunting is forbidden;
nor may one fire off a gun for joy or for
any other reason. Work is forbidden extext such as is absolutely necessary or is
for charity, which must be patent to the
officer of the law. To east a scine or draw
one or to make use of one in any way is
vicious and immoral. Driving is not to
be come. Especially are draymen, drovers,
carters, wagoners and butchers to beware
of unseemly acts such as driving sheep,
cattle or any animals.

It is further stated that "whereas public
shows and exhibitions of divers kinds have
of late been very frequent within the state,
whereby many strangers and worthless
becomes have no merchanted and concessed and controllers and worthless

of late been very frequent within the state, whereby many strangers and worthless persons have unjustly gained and taken to themselves the money of the people, and it being found that such shows and exhibitions tend to no good or usoful purpose in society, but, on the contrary, to gather together great numbers of lithe and unsavory spectators as well as children and serve to corrupt their morals, such shows and exhibitions are forbidden."

These laws, which were approved by the

to corrupt their morals, such shows and cahlistions are forbidden."

These laws, which were approved by the state legislature as recently as March 27, 1874, expressly provide that liquor shall not be seld within three miles of a church, and that milk shall not be peddled Sanday mornings; neither shall any newspapers be issued. The words are, "It is unlawful to print or sell newspapers and milk on the morning of the Lord's day."

Folk should not be on the streets later than 10 o'clock in the evening without such good and sufficient cause as will justify the act in the eyes of the magistrate. Amusements are not good cause, nor is courtship. Witches are to be put to death and drunkards into the stocks.

Monopolies and corners were not more popular. In 1660 than now, for "engressing" merchandise is expressly probibited. It was unlawful to buy up commodities in order to raise the price more than was justly due. The marked price of liquor and of the precessities was creatly best or the state of the processities was creatly back.

order to raise the price more than was justly due. The marked price of liquor and other necessities was established by the selectmen. Violation of the scale marked by them meant loss of license and \$4 fine.

marked by them meant loss of license and \$\frac{2}{3}\$ ifine.

Public sentiment in New Jersey does not take the blue laws very seriously. They have not been repealed, because they are thought to make for good rather than for evil, and indeed to come in handily at these. Sunday in Hackensack, in Hogota and similar rural districts is still strictly observed, and the blue laws are well adapted to the intelligence and the religious views of such communities. There has not been serious discussion for repeal of these laws nor plea on their behalf. They are let alone as much as possible to be called on in case of emergency, but otherwise they are neglected.—New York Press.

Clever Smoke Device

Clever Smoke Device.

The Japanese have a curious way of clearing railroad tunnels of smoke and gases. Each end of the tunnel is provided with a canvas curtain, hung at the top so that when it is dropped it covers the entire mouth of the tunnel. When a train enters the tunnel, the curtain at that end is dropped, and it is kept down until the train leaves the other end of the tunnel. The result is that all the smoke and gases are carried along with the train and forced into the open air at the farther end of the tunnel. It is asserted that this plunger action is so purfect that smoke from an engine seldom reaches as fair back as the middle of the train. Scientific men are puzzled to account for the success of the system.—Boston Budget.

Cheerless Outlook.

"There's one comfort in connection with the popular song," remarked one admirer of classical music. "We know that it will

of classical music. "We know that it will not list long."

"Yes," was the reply, "we always have the assurance that there is something worse waiting to take its place, if that's any satisfaction."—Washington Star.

Effective Antidote.

"You know what a scold Smally's is? Well, he has finally found a pleasant relief from her noise." How's that?"
Joined a brass band."—Detroit Free

The bullet from a mauser rifle goes through a large tree with ease. It seems to be true that the bullet often passes through the human body without disabling a combatant, the ways of each

a combatant, the wound of exit not ex-ceeding in size that of entrance. The average life of a note of the Bank of England is a little less than 70 days. Notes are never reissued.

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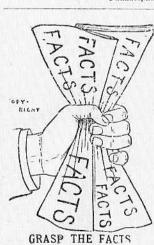
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